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EEC members should applaud the new Entente Cordiale

...ce again there is talk of an entente cordiale between London and ...s, calling to mind the Anglo-French ...nce of the years leading up to the ... World War.

The latest occasion for recollections of ...s kind is the recent visit by French ...ign Minister Maurice Schumann to ...don, in the course of which the ...mosphere was indeed cordial and the ...ut of words well-nigh super...dant.

The temperature of the new entente ...y yet climb even further and the ...se make a name for itself when ...ain effectively engages in the advisory ...d development procedures of the ...mmon Market.

This country need not be alarmed by ...approchement between Britain and ...nce. The Federal government ought to ...more than happy that Anglo-French ...ferences have been smoothed over.

The Federal Republic is not the hub of ...European Economic Community and ...uld hardly stand to benefit from the ...of mediator between the two veteran ...powers of Western Europe.

M. Schumann's visit to London in the, ...it were, illuminated wake of historic ...dship, cultural links and new, closer ...tions was in itself nothing of spectacu... significance.

...t it was and is a political de...ration of the duration of the duet ...een Mr Heath and M. Pompidou first ...d six months ago and responsible for ...June breakthrough in Common ...ket entry talks.

The French President is impressed at ...e by the gradual erosion in the ...st camp and on the European stage ...ly slightly put out by Bonn's ...g the Nobel Peace Prize and being ...what is what by German professors.

...Pompidou is no fool and not the ...n to go down in history as a pale ...tion of his predecessor. He realises ...at the current stage of EEC ex... French interests coincide with the pragmatic approach of the new European Britian.

The French President has grasped the opportunity. His move will do France good and boost Britain's self-confidence.

It will not be detrimental to the cause of European integration either now that the would-be Scandinavian members of the Common Market, Denmark and Norway, are making somewhat strange demands in view of domestic difficulties.

The net result for Bonn will be a slight blow to what may be said to have been romantically exaggerated hopes placed occasionally in the Franco-federal Republic friendship pact, reducing expectations to the possible, the reasonable and the necessary.

Had it not been for Franco-Federal Republic reconciliation and close cooperation there would have been no organised Europe, no Common Market and no hope of forging ahead towards a European federation in the course of the next generation.

But there is more to Europe than a Franco-Federal Republic alliance. The Continent is more varied, richer and can look forward to a greater future. Britain's membership of the Common Market can and must be expected to act as a catalyst.



Michael Kohl (left) from the GDR and Egon Bahr for the FRG after a meeting in Bonn to discuss Inter-German problems. A report appears on page 3 of this issue. (Photo: dpa)

Even in the EEC the Federal Republic is and will remain merely a medium-sized power regardless of the economic importance that currently attaches to it.

Bonn can cheerfully leave the stage to the British and French nuclear deterrents and allow London and Paris the first word in this context.

Which is not, of course, to say that Bonn will be forced to allow the Brussels European infrastructure to become an Anglo-French preserve.

Britain and France are adept at swiftly dividing multinational systems of this kind between the two of them. For the sake of European integration, however, exact national *proporz* (a reference to the Austrian practice of political division of appointments) must continue to be the order of the day.

The hard core of a new entente cordiale, the toughness of which need on no account be underestimated, consists of three factors:

– their common interests as mini-nuclear powers,

– their position as permanent members of the UN Security Council

– and their common residual commitments resulting from wound-up but vestigially still existent colonial empires.

The more the Common Market progresses from a full-scale economic and monetary union in the direction of political federation, the more importance will be attached to the defense potential represented by the British and French nuclear deterrents.

Jürgen Tern

(Deutsche Zeitung, 19 November 1971)

Nato must come to terms with security conference proposals

Difficult decisions face the 9 December session of the North Atlantic Council. The main issue, whether or not the Nato countries are prepared to enter into preparations for a European security conference, is complicated by two aspects.

For one, Moscow has taken a provocative length of time to respond to the Atlantic pact's offer to send Nato Secretary-General Manlio Brosio on a fact-finding tour of the Warsaw Pact countries to sound out the prospects of balanced troop cuts in Europe.

Moscow would prefer to regard the question of national troop cuts in Europe as a minor aspect of the European security conference and reserves the right to debate bilaterally with Washington the issue of reducing troop strength stationed in foreign countries.

This, one is bound to add, may well prove superfluous if the current trend in the US Congress to withdraw unilaterally continues.

The other problem is whether or not the Nato countries consider their main prerequisite for the holding of a European security conference to have been fulfilled now that the Four-Power agreement on Berlin has been signed.

France and the Scandinavian countries would evidently be prepared to enter into preparations for a security conference once the intra-German talks on details of the Berlin Agreement leave no more doubt that final agreement will be reached.

America, Britain, Belgium and Italy, on the other hand, would prefer first to see the entire Berlin Agreement signed, sealed and delivered.

The swifter pace at which the intra-German talks are currently proceeding is an indication of Moscow's interest in providing advocated of prompt preparations for the security conference with attractive arguments.

It remains, of course, to be seen whether or not agreement is reached in writing at both levels of the intra-German talks in time for the 9 December Nato conference.

At all events this country will play a key rôle at the December session of the North Atlantic Council. It will have to declare its inclinations in respect of Moscow's wish for signing of the Berlin Agreement to be accompanied by ratification of the Moscow Treaty.

Bonn must also state whether, in view of the current tenor of intra-German negotiations, it is in favour of giving the go-ahead for the European security conference.

It will also become apparent whether Chancellor Brandt made the Soviet Union any assurances on deadlines in the course of his visit to the Crimea – deadlines on European detente policy, that is, that go further than Berlin and the Moscow Treaty.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 20 November 1971)

...onn and Prague ...eet in Rothenburg

...aybe, at some later stage in relations between Czechoslovakia and ...country there will be talk of the ...nburg compromise. Public declara... by both sides after the fourth round ...ploratory talks held in Rothenburg ...der Tauber certainly indicate, though ...e taken with a good measure of ...ion, that 33 years after the signing of ...Munich Agreement a crucial step ...has been taken in the direction ...agreement between Germans and ...on the legal and political signi...ce of the 1938 document of Adolf ...owing Hitler's declaration of war ...could in any case be no doubt as to ...moral assessment of the pre-war

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IN THIS ISSUE

■ COMMON MARKET

Extending membership will not solve EEC problems

The European Community is suffering from growing pains. There is no mistaking the symptoms. Everyone who has anything to do with the current negotiations on enlarging the Common Market, either as a politician or as an administrator, is showing signs of tiredness.

Existing members of the EEC are increasingly irritable among themselves and last but not least there is a general feeling of uncertainty as to how and in what direction Europe is now to develop.

Committed and imaginative advocates of European integration may have enough ideas as to how the crisis can be overcome but their medicine varies not only in composition but also in dosage.

This is understandable enough since at the moment no one can tell whether long-term treatment should be geared to the requirements of an eight or ten-member Community.

The matter of the future size of the EEC, a question that seemed in principle long since to have been solved, recurred recently in the course of detailed negotiations. Norway and Denmark, unlike Britain and Eire, have again given rise to doubts as to their willingness to join.

The spirit is willing but the flesh, in this case, the fish, is weak. European fishing regulations are proving a bone of contention as far as the Danes, and more particularly the Norwegians, are concerned.

Fishermen along the lengthy reaches of the western seaboard of Norway stand to forfeit their livelihood if they have to share their fishing-grounds with the better-equipped trawler fleets of Common Market countries. Their government is thus pressing for a special agreement on Norwegian waters.

Norway's argument is that its reserves of fish are as much an integral and vital part of the country's raw material resources as are the riches of the earth for other countries.

Norwegian membership of the European Community will in the final analysis depend on whether this argument gains acceptance and the Common Market agrees to some special arrangement.

The other doubtful prospect, Denmark, is also concerned to gain special conditions for the Faroes and Greenland, which also depend on fishing as the basis of their economies.

Copenhagen has also caused confusion among its opposite numbers in Brussels by announcing its intention of pressing ahead, even after joining the Common Market, with Danish ideas of a welfare society and cooperation with the Nordic community – the Scandinavian countries, that is.

The patience the EEC Commission has shown with would-be members would *indeed seem to have been overdone.*

Since the inception of negotiations last summer the Commission and the Council of Ministers have continually had to remind all concerned that membership does not only involve advantages; it also calls for concessions on the part of would-be members.

This realisation can hardly be said to be taken for granted yet by all of the original Six. It does not seem to have occurred to Denmark and Norway at all.

Domestic squabbles and difficulties with other countries have dealt savage blows to idealism even in Brussels, yet plans are nonetheless being forged for the future of Europe in what is, on the quiet, the Continent's capital city.

The ten-member Common Market is already having an effect at Berlaimont, the gigantic Common Market administrative centre in Brussels. Accommodation will have to be found for the new members from the comfortable thirteenth storey, where the Commissioners and their staff reside, right down to the cellar.

Many a civil sevant who is currently engaged in working out the details of admission for Britain, Eire, Denmark and Norway will be out of a job once the new members put in an appearance.

This particular problem is nothing new for the Community, though. Something similar occured in 1970 when the number of members of the Commision was reduced from fourteen to nine.

It is more difficult by far to assess the extent to which Common Market expansion will adversely affect the institutions of the EEC.

As they stand at the moment the situation can only improve, even though an increase in membership is almost bound to bring with it an increase in the number of disagreements.

At all events an analysis of the current tenor of feeling at all levels of the EEC tells a sad story. No change can fail to be *a change for the better.*

The European Parliament leads a shadowy existence and has to fight for each and every minute prospect of bringing influence to bear on the Commission.

The Commission itself does not consist of expatriates, as General de Gaulle scornfully called them. It has developed a European consciousness, works hard and produces any number of proposals most of which, however, spend years in the Council of Ministers' pipeline.

This is not to say that the Council of Ministers is inactive but members often lack the initiative to convert drafts into legislation and so further the cause of European integration.

The enlarged Community ought to overcome these institutional handicaps. Above all it must make the organs of the EEC function better, that is to say either increase their powers of decision or allow them to make better use of existing powers.

This calls for a demonstration of political intent on the part of all member-countries. The following short-term goals are a possibility:

– The European Parliament could be elected by a direct vote. This suggestion was made by the Community in 1965. Despite the difficulties involved (initial disinterest on the part of the electorate, expense and the large size of constituencies) direct suffrage would boost the legitimation of European parliamentarians and increase the political weight of their proposals.

Directly elected, the common parliament of a community of parliamentary democracies would stand a chance of becoming the motive force and moderator of a united Europe.

– The Commission has sufficient powers. It is, for instance, the sole EEC body empowered to initiate legislation. It supervises the observance of Common Market legislation and can, if the need arises, appeal to the European Supreme Court.

In any rearrangement of the European institutions it would, then, be less a matter of allowing the Commission greater leeway than one of ensuring that it retains its present status, which is continually called into question.

– The Council of Ministers has on more than one occasion been the stumbling-block in this connection. This has been increasingly possible since the 1966 Luxembourg conference at which, as a result of pressure brought to bear by General de Gaulle, the Council of Ministers unanimous decisions were taken and majority votes avoided.

Let the principle of unanimity be retained but ensure that the Council of Ministers come to a decision on the Commission's proposals within a certain period of time instead of shelving them for what in the past have been three, four or even five years.

Major European goals must be outlined at a higher level, though, and this will be the task facing next year's summit conference.

The European Community is already more than a mere association of economic and trading partners with common interests. A ten-member Common Market must transcend the economic framewo[rk] to an even greater extent.

The economic power of a Commun[ity] with a greater volume of trade than [the] United States and a higher gross natio[nal] product than the Soviet Union will [...] exercise political influence, both at ho[me] and abroad.

The current crisis of the Wes[tern] monetary system has made it abunda[ntly] clear that the world, not to men[tion] public opinion in member-countr[ies] would like to know what it can expect [of] the European Common Market.

In order to clarify matters the E[EC] summit conference must work out gui[de]lines on three major points:

– It is not enough to aim at an econo[mic] and monetary union as a long-term ta[rget]. If the deadline is to be anywhere [near] met short and medium-term deci[sions] must be made now. This, of cour[se], presupposes that Franco-Federal [Re]public monetary disagreements are [...] overcome.

– The Community's attitude towards [the] outside world must be reviewed. T[he] Davignon formula alone will not [...]

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agreement between Britian, Fran[ce], Germany and Italy.

Agreement on the moral condemnat[ion] of the Munich Agreement doubt[less] provided a groundwork for a comprom[ise] formula on the legal issue of whether [or] not the Agreement was invalid from [the] word go.

Quietly, flexibly yet tenaciously St[ate] Secretary Paul Frank of the Bonn For[eign] Office prepared the compromise form[ula] for the Rothenburg talks.

In the choice of venue he met th[e] country's neighbours to the south ha[lf] way. On the matter of the Agreement['s] invalidity he went, in his own words, "t[o] the limit of what we can support."

From this it may be concluded th[at] Bonn has avoided the ex tunc form[ula] while at the same time clearly defin[ing] the 1938 Agreement's invalidity.

It is now up to Prague to deci[de] whether talks on an agreement [re]nouncing the use of force and a treaty [on] cooperation can at long last get un[der] way.

A number of obstacles, particula[rly] financial, remain to be scaled but o[nce] agreement has been reached on t[he] validity of the Munich Agreement t[alks] between the two countries can be said [to] be over the hump.

A first unofficial report from Pra[gue] talks in terms of satisfaction with Bo[nn's] compromise offer. One can but hope [...]

Prague will doubtless also have [...] that Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin [...] aiming at bringing treaties with Bonn [to a] swift conclusion. Viewed from Bonn [the] ball is now in Prague's court.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 November 19[71])

Bonn and the Arab world

Basically Bonn must be satisfied with the Arab League's decision to postpone a decision on resuming diplomatic relations with this country (broken off by most members in 1965) for a further three months.

This of course presupposes that the Federal government in Bonn is fairly certain that the decision will then be in favour or that the Arab countries concerned will eventually act on their own initiative.

For another, more important reason Bonn must, on the quiet, have been rather relieved at not having to resume diplomatic relations with the countries that have in the meantime accorded the GDR full diplomatic recognition (they include Egypt, Iraq, Syria, South Yemen and Sudan).

In order to bring at least a minimum of pressure to bear on East Berlin Bonn has advised all governments thinking in terms of recognising the GDR to await the outcome of inter-German negotiations before making any move.

Had ambassadors from Bonn reappeared in half a dozen capitals already boasting representatives of the GDR a number of other countries might have used the fact as an alibi for recognising the GDR themselves.

Whatever assessment is made of this so-called Scheel Doctrine it can confidently be assumed that it was of no consequence for the Arabs, and more particularly the Syrians, who insisted on postponement.

The Arabs have their own interests in mind and what they want is to drive a wedge as far as possible between Bonn and Israel in order further to isolate their "arch-enemy" in world affairs.

In view of the fact that it is they who broke off relations with Bonn they have been remarkably successful. The Federal government not only lent support to the November 1967 UN Security Council resolution (though the importance of this support is qualified by the fact that the two sides interpret the resolution differently), it has also, within the framework of the conference of Common Market Foreign Ministers, seconded France's view that Israel ought to withdraw to the pre-1967 frontiers.

In a letter to President Sadat of Egypt Chancellor Brandt has stated that he is opposed as a matter of principle to territorial gains by military force. In the circumstances this is a one-sided pro-Arab outlook.

Unless this impression is to be retained Bonn must also stress its view that disputes must be resolved by means of direct negotiations between the parties concerned (this, of course, being an Israeli argument).

(Der Tagesspiegel, 16 November 1971)

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■ INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

GDR/FRG talks breakthrough is still a long way off

We've made a big stride forward! That was the unanimous verdict of [St]ate Secretaries Egon Bahr from Bonn [and] Michael Kohl from East Berlin [fol]lowing their four-day talks in East [Ber]lin.

Without doubt these inter-German talks [to] fill in the outlines of the Four-Power [Agr]eement on Berlin have entered a new [pha]se since the visit of Soviet Communist [Par]ty leader Leonid Brezhnev to East [Ber]lin recently. But they have not yet [ent]ered the crucial finishing straight.

Statements issued by both sides show [cau]tious optimism. Egon Bahr has said [tha]t there has not been a breakthrough [an]d there will not be until "we have [bro]ken through!"

In addition to this he had "more [dif]ficult and more comprehensive matters [to] deal with than Müller and Kohrt." But [Mül]ler and Kohrt have not yet "broken [thr]ough", either. Müller summed up the [sta]ge at which the talks had arrived as [ea]ch side hearing the other boring his end [of] the tunnel.

Despite many optimistic views ex[pr]essed in Bonn and East Berlin there is [lit]tle hope that the talks will be ended [be]fore November is out even if four days [a] week are devoted to the discussions [fro]m now on.

For a conclusion to be reached by the [en]d of this month it would be essential [fo]r the GDR government to allow itself [to] be convinced far faster than it ever has [do]ne in the past.

Perhaps it was the first sign that the [Ea]st Germans were preparing to escape [fro]m their own shadow when State Secretary Kohl told journalists that pro[gr]ess was being made because the Bonn [de]legation had shown flexibility. Egon [Bah]r stood and watched and said nothing.

It would be quite a success story if the [tal]ks were ended this year, in fact. Only a matter of a few weeks ago no one would have dared to predict such a speedy conclusion of negotiations.

The obvious progress that has been made in recent days should not be allowed to conceal the fact that there are still difficulties to be overcome. At the moment many Berlin politicians, including members of the SPD, are growing more and more sceptical the faster the talks progress.

There are still many bones of contention requiring hard bargaining with the maximum of expertise. For example, the GDR is insisting that people travelling to and from West Berlin must have a visa. In their view any other solution would just mean creating a corridor and their Foreign Minster, Herr Winzer, rejected this outright in a television speech in mid-October.

This attitude runs contrary to that expressed in West Berlin in particular that the GDR has no longer any right to prevent anyone using the access routes to West Berlin, following the Four-Power agreement. This would prevent the visa stipulation, a visa being nothing more than a form of permission to use the transit roads.

There is not even much hope of a compromise, for instance in the form of a "season-ticket" visa. The GDR points out that there is a National Democratic Party in the Federal Republic and it would not like members of this right-wing group using its highways.

One particularly hotly contested point concerns the seals on lorries, which, according to the Four-Power agreement should be placed on the vehicles "before departure", that is to say in West Berlin or West Germany.

The GDR does not consider this to be a sufficient guarantee against escape attempts by would-be refugees. For this reason they would like to add their own seals to the Western seals. This is also unacceptable for the Western powers, although even they have little idea what form the seals should take.

If the sealing process were to be carried out according to the requirements of international customs laws for international goods traffic the whole procedure would be complicated in that it would take even longer than the present holdups while the East German authorities check consignments.

In addition to this only about thirty per cent of lorries in West Berlin conform to the requirements of international customs-sealed traffic.

As far as traffic between the Federal Republic and West Berlin is concerned the only matter that should interest the GDR is the possible aiding of refugees or the distribution of propaganda. This means that the sealing process could be quite easily carried out by the police or railway officials.

The Berlin customs authorities would be delighted if this business were no longer their pigeon! But haulage companies themselves are not at all happy about the idea of sealing. They fear long waiting periods and they are not amused by the idea of even empty lorries having to be sealed.

Berlin traffic is in fact subsidised for empty runs and when the sealing process is carried out it would be quite obvious whether a lorry were really empty or if it had loaded a crate or two on board.

Despite one or two basic differences of opinion between Bahr and Kohl the discussions are managing to get over the technical problems. There is subject matter enough for long talks – all-in fees (for the use of highways, for tax adjustments and possibly also for the issuing of visas), simplification of dispatch procedures and prevention of abuse, legal protection, breakdown services, accident aid services and improvements to rail and bus connections as well as simplification of the checking of papers for long-distance lorry and inland waterway traffic.

The other Berlin negotiators Müller and Kohrt have a somewhat simpler time of it – though on the other hand their job may be considered even more difficult since they stumble more quickly on controversial questions.

The German Democratic Republic is as keen as ever on rationing the number of visits West Berliners will be permitted to make to East Berlin and the GDR. The conditions they would like to impose are somewhat more favourable, but still unacceptable for the Berlin Senate. For its part West Berlin is prepared to accept a degree of rationing for a clearly defined and agreed transitional period, in order to stem the flood of requests that is likely to come at the outset.

After this transitional period West Berliners – like West Germans and foreigners – would be allowed to travel to East Berlin as often as they wished.

Nor has any unity yet been reached on the exchange of territories. Even the most obvious case, a corridor to the West Berlin exclave of Steinstücken, is being complicated by the junior members of the East Berlin negotiating team.

This all goes to show that the tunnel Bahr and Kohl, Müller and Kohrt have started digging from East and West is still months away from the triumphant moment when the breakthrough is made.

Joachim Nawrocki

(Die Zeit, 19 November 1971)

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[thro]ugh as a response to the changing [con]stellation of world affairs.

[M]oves between America, Russia and [Ch]ina represent a challenge to the European Community. The Ten must work [out] a new foreign policy approach otherwise Western Europe will be submerged in [the] tide of world affairs.

The relationship between Europe and [the] Third World must also be clarified [and] further coordination of development [aid] would be a good way of gaining the Community a good name.

Last but not least common defence policy remains a problem to be solved. [Befo]re considering so ambitious a project [as a] European nuclear force, however, it [wou]ld be preferable to think in terms of [more] modest moves.

The proposal made in various quarters [to t]he effect that a security policy [Davi]gnon formula might be adopted is, [for i]nstance, an idea that stands a better [chan]ce of being put into practice.

The internal foundations of the Com[munit]y are in need of repair. The [...] of the Six left a great deal to be [...]. A good deal more political putty [is] needed to ensure cohesion among [...]

[The] old ideological dispute as to [whe]ther the target should be a federation [or] confederation is no solution to the [...]. If agreement on the final target [can]not be reached a temporary concept [in res]pect of the further development of [the] Common Market ought at least to be [ado]pted.

[Ext]ernal expansion of the Common [Mar]ket is bound to stagnate until such [tim]e as the Ten come into being and the [sum]mit conference is held.

[Co]nsultation procedures have been [dev]eloped to enable would-be members [to] have a say in discussions now but [neit]her they nor the existing members of [the] Community are currently thinking in [term]s of full-scale initiatives. Everyone is [wai]ting the signal to be sounded by the Common Market summit. *Dieter Buhl*

(Die Zeit, 19 November 1971)

Ostpolitik has put right-wing parties in a cleft stick

There are signs of nervousness in the Opposition. Obviously the CDU/CSU now fear that Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik is more popular than they had assumed to date.

If the continued increase in prices in this country and the decline in the number of jobs do not make them change their calculations it seems likely that they are preparing to march into the Baden-Württemberg provincial assembly election battle next April carrying the anti-Ostpolitik banner.

But public opinion polls must have taught them that people in this country with right-wing views do not necessarily go along with a strict rejection of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw all the way.

With these factors in mind the CDU is plagued, especially down in the south-west of this country, with the problem of how to fight back against the government's plans. If the SPD and FDP together can gain more seats in Stuttgart than the Christian Democrats the Bonn coalition would then enjoy a slight majority in the Bundesrat (upper house) as well and the Opposition's plans to at least gain a little time by shunting the question of ratification of the East Bloc treaties on to a side track, would fail.

At the moment there is still a grand coalition of CDU and SPD in Stuttgart, with the CDU calling most of the tunes. The Christian Democrat prime Minister Hans Filbinger was until quite recently almost decided that Baden-Württemberg's five votes in the Bundesrat should be placed in the anti-Ostpolitik scale-plan.

If this should come to a parliamentary treatment of the treaties it would almost certainly mean the break up of the grand coalition by the Social Democrats.

In a situation such as this the CDU cannot be blamed for thinking over their attitudes to the Otspolitik. There are three ways in which they could react, and all of them have their advantages and disadvantages.

The first involves the CDU/CSU's saying a strict No to the Moscow and Warsaw Treaties. Then the voter would know exactly where he stood and the party's conscience would not be plagued, since it knows that most of its members and supporters consider the treaties in their present form unacceptable, not only from a tactical point of view but also from a moral conviction from the depths of their hearts.

Their fears arise from the Soviet hegemonial claims arising from the Moscow Treaty and the possible withdrawal of the Americans from Europe.

The second road they could take is based precisely on these fears. If, as many Christian Democrats fear, the treaties with the East will hasten the withdrawal of the Americans and make West Germany "softer" the only government that could halt these developments would be one led by the CDU/CSU.

Since there is no guarantee that the SPD/FDP government will fail to push through the ratification of the treaties despite their slim and endangered majority in the Bundestag, because there is no calculating what the consequences for German-Soviet relations would be if these treaties collapsed now and a rigorous battle against the Ostpolitik might endanger the CDU/CSU's chances of success in the 1973 general elections there are politicians in the right-wing parties who are calling for an end to be put to this fight to the death.

They are calling for Baden Württemberg to abstain in the Bundesrat vote and for the Opposition in the Bundestag to cease impeding the Ostpolitik and the ratification of the treaties, even if they feel they have an opportunity to do so.

The third opportunity is a compromise to a certain extent, coming midway between the other two ways. It is based on the assumption that a total rejection of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw would indeed reduce the chances of the CDU at the next general election and lead to a renewed outbreak of the Cold War with the Soviet Union, perhaps of a more vehement kind than in the fifties.

If this were the case the CDU/CSU could happily go ahead with all attempts to oppose ratification in the Bundestag. For then the government coalition would only need a simple majority and not a majority of the members of the Bundestag.

This limited majority amounts to 249 votes and the SPD/FDP have only 251 at their disposal. It would only take three people on the government side to abstain and the East Bloc treaties would fail to pass the Bundestag. This danger would be averted if the Bundesrat were not to raise any objections.

At the moment it is not clear in which direction the Opposition will jump. If the fears of many leading conservatives are taken seriously it seems likely that the treaties will speed up the withdrawal of the American forces and the softening up of the Federal Republic and if one takes the line that rejection of the treaties will freeze up West German-Soviet relations completely the advantages of the second possible CDU line with regard to the Ostpolitik are obvious.

Ulrich Frank-Planitz

(Deutsche Zeitung, 19 November 1971)

■ PROFILE

Walter Hallstein, one of Europe's first Europeans

Even Walter Hallstein, seventy years old on 17 November and the man whose name will remain linked with the struggle for European unity, does not know whether Europe will ever be united and its power converted into political energy.

The struggle continues. It did not end for Hallstein when he left the presidency of the European Commission in July 1967, a post he had held since 1 January 1958.

As Christian Democrat member for the Neuwied/Altenkirchen constituency and as president of the European Movement, he has retained a platform on which he can continue to work and for whose existence he might have to fight.

It is hard to avoid the word 'austere' when speaking of both Hallstein and his work. Almost everything about this by no means physically robust man is austere, though this does not rule out his natural charm, cheerfulness and freshness when among his colleagues.

Those around him normally see how he relentlessly pursues the consequences of his thoughts and actions. But even today he is just as austere, nay ascetic where his own person is concerned.

Rarely does he allow his temper to get the better of him. It is only when he feels himself provoked that he gives vent to his feelings. One example was during a dramatic debate in the European Parliament after de Gaulle had unleashed the great crisis. "Not like that, not like that," Hallstein yelled at M. de Lipkowski, now a State Secretary in the Quai d'Orsay.

The political public and the academic world that has often honoured him have never got to know him as anything but a cool thinker and pitiless analyst incapable of speaking apart from in categories. His speeches often became lectures.

But nothing would be more foolish than to underrate his capacity for turning political opportunities into political facts and to include him in the list of theoreticians and political scientists that German history has always known.

Hallstein never hides the fact that he is a lawyer and believes in the new, more civilised forms of politics and especially in the role that the law as well as the modern State has to play. He does not believe in political and legal tricks, demagogy or short-term tactics.

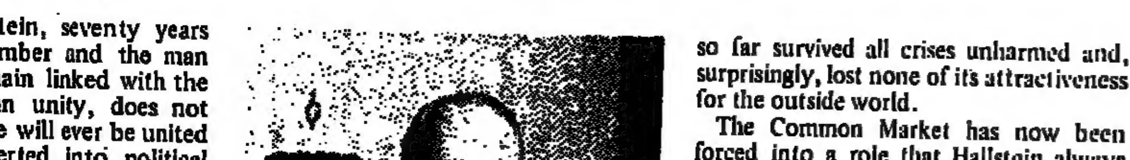
He set his sights on European unity as his strategic aim after the end of the storm and stress era in West German foreign policy, after the regaining of sovereignty and the re-establishment of the Foreign Office where he worked as State Secretary until 1958.

It was Wilhelm Röpke who recommended Konrad Adenauer to summon Hallstein from his work at Frankfurt University. The appointment of Hallstein, like Theodor Heuss, Ehlers, Vocke, Schäffer and Ludwig Erhard to mention only a few names, was one of the greatest strokes of luck in postwar personnel policy.

Hallstein was born in Mainz, attended high school and studied for five years in Berlin where he specialised in international civil law. In 1930, when 29, he was appointed a professor in Rostock and transferred to Frankfurt in 1941, becoming vice-chancellor of the university there in 1947.

The fact that the Hallstein Doctrine on the relations of third parties with the German Democratic Republic bore his name did not worry him a bit, even after it had become unfashionable.

Those people who do not know or have forgotten the reasons for his international



(Photo: IP)

reputation should be reminded that, looking back, it appears practically impossible for a German to have been entrusted with the leadership of the European Commission in 1957. A politician with the dimensions of a statesman, rare in any country, was given a post for which he seemed made.

It is thanks to Hallstein, his aim, his farsightedness and political vitality that the European Economic Community has remained the focal point of all policies aiming for European unity and that it has so far survived all crises unharmed and, surprisingly, lost none of its attractiveness for the outside world.

The Common Market has now been forced into a role that Hallstein always wanted to prepare it for, a role for which it is however not prepared. What would have become of the EEC if it had been entrusted to a pragmatician or realist from the very beginning?

Hallstein was never an easy man to work with, especially when he was the chief. But he never demanded anything that he would not have been prepared to do himself.

There was never any shortage of criticism concerning his style. He was blamed for the great Common Market crisis resulting from the French withdrawal from a meeting of the European Council on 30 June 1965.

It was said that he had needlessly provoked General de Gaulle and committed tactical errors but such accusations do not stand up to closer examination.

As odd as it may sound, Hallstein can be compared to the General. De Gaulle viewed Hallstein as a worthy opponent.

Anyone who has studied the French foreign policy leading up to 1965 knows that nobody could have got round the 1965/1966 crisis. The clash was inevitable.

When asked at the end of his term of office whether he had made any mistakes, Hallstein replied that he had been mistaken about only one thing – he would never have thought it possible for a member country to have walked out of a session of the Council of Ministers.

This evaluation of the obligations undertaken by the members of the community and the breach of these obligations by France show the difference between Hallstein's and de Gaulle's ideas of power and politics.

A man of Hallstein's calibre had opponents as well as admirers. He may even have had enemies. He always had enough bother with Bonn. It has now become the fashion to criticise not only the Hallstein Doctrine but also his views on European unification. Wellwishers describe them as out of date while others try to dismiss his ideas as unreal from the very beginning.

They are all referring to the ideas for a constitutional organisation of a European community which Hallstein more than anyone else developed in his speeches on the subject and which John F. Kennedy once described as the greatest political performance of the twentieth century.

It is not old age or dogmatism that makes Hallstein adhere to these ideas. No one has come up with anything practical, not to mention better, not even Hallstein's critics.

That does not mean that he has not seen how much the political world has changed or that he thinks other institutional forms would be more practical for European foreign or defence policy.

The test of the quality of all the methods for the integration or harmonisation of policies is, in his view, their practicality. A lot of what General de Gaulle, his helpers and fellow-travellers destroyed is probably irreparable but the main task is still there. As Hallstein recently said, "It is now a matter of life and death." This shows how dramatic and how dangerous he considers Europe's political situation.

Hans Herbert Götz

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 November 1971)

Ernst Benda leaves the political stage to head constitutional court

"Let's get away from here first," was Ernst Benda's first comment on being congratulated by the Bundesrat after his election to head the Constitutional Court.

His words may have seemed unimportant or off the cuff but people who know the 46-year-old former Minister of the Interior a little better will realise that they were typical of the man.

His comment, delivered with an embarrassed smile, does not only show the charmingly unconventional way in which Benda has always got round protocol, even as a member of the government.

It also illustrates his near-awkwardness on official occasions when he has been at the centre of activities.

His wish to "get away from here" also showed his disgust at the undignified and doubtlessly harmful party wranglings over the appointment of six judges at the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe.

There will be few people in Bonn who have been embarrassed there wranglings as much as Ernst Benda. This is due less to his position in the centre of these discussions as to the convictions and principles he believes should be retained however violent political clashes may become.

Ernst Benda's faithfulness to principles has marked his career. It began with a speech to the Bundestag in 1965 when he opposed the majority of his party and called for an extension of the period allowed under the statute of limitations for the prosecution of Nazi criminals. It was this speech that marked his entry into the foremost ranks of parliamentarians.

This was the first time the Bundestag had seen an Ernst Benda who was prepared to fight with a mixture of stubbornness and self-assurance for convictions in which he passionately believed. His committed attitude during the emergency legislation debates in the sixties and the pressure he exerted to get it on the statue book in 1968 were also a result of his faithfulness to principles as was his vain support for a ban on the extreme right-wing National Democrats towards the end of the Grand Coalition. The debate on the NPD ban also showed another side of parliamentarian Ernst Benda – his willingness to fight for a cause even after being outmanoeuvred by party tacticians. On one of those rare occasions when he spoke about himself Benda stated that he was not pushed by ambition. This has allowed him to retain a certain distance from the temptations of power despite his meteoric rise.

(Photo: Bernd Virkl)

This in its turn seems to rule out the various fears that, after Höpker-Aschoff, Josef Wintrich and Gebhard Müller, Ernst Benda would be the first real politician to assume the fourth-highest office of State.

Benda is qualified for his new post. Apart from the experience of his years as the CDU/CSU's legal expert, as Parliamentary State Secretary and former Minister of the Interior (which is also the ministry responsible for the constitution) Benda has also published academic works such as his book *Industrial Dominion and the Welfare State*..

But Benda, always a passionate parliamentarian, is finding it hard to leave politics, especially as he will never return to this world.

Günter Krems

(Die Welt, 13 November 1971)

■ LAW ENFORCEMENT

Police have too many responsibilities too inadequately defined

The West German police force is seeking a new image that will not be out of place in the modern world. Now that the police have become a "service industry" instead of a force of law and order they should apply working methods based on scientific information and enforcing certain preventive measures. They plan to clear away the cobwebs but they are not quite sure how, as a recent congress showed.

Law, order and security have always been the watchwords of police activities. State Secretary Stakemeier of North Rhine-Westphalia's Ministry of the Interior says today that there is no better definition.

"The necessary measures for the preservation of public calm, security and order ... are the responsibility of the police," a Prussian law of 1874 stated.

Many police officials today consider this definition to be too limited and at the same time too extensive as their tasks are not specified. The old-time policeman is dead but even theoreticians have not yet decided who is to take his place and what role his replacement is to play.

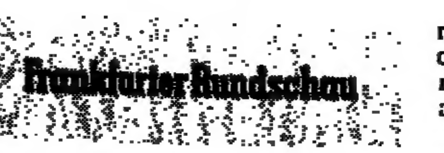
The police no longer want to be the tools of the ruling classes but training and the traditional concept of a policeman's role form obstacles to a re-examination of their position.

The Public Services Trade Union (ÖTV) has now issued a plan entitled *The Modern Police Force of the Future* which is intended as a contribution to the discussion of how to beat the rise in crime.

This plan was discussed by ministers of the interior, state secretaries, public prosecutors and police officials at a congress held by the Evangelical Academy at Bad Boll. The proposals it contained showed how antiquated police organisation had become.

The ministers of the interior had first to endure a certain amount of criticism. Police official Hermann Kruschka of Hamburg told Richard Lehners, Lower Saxony's Minister of the Interior, that the Interior Ministers Conference was forced by events to make one decision after another but never got down to making proposals of their own.

The very title of the ÖTV plan shows the current situation of the police force. We could easily do without a modern police force of the future if only there was a police organisation adapted to the present with more emphasis on team-



work, management, computers and criminological research.

Proposals of this type should be a matter of course but to many of the officials organised in trade unions they sound like something from Utopia. Year in, year out, these men have tried in vain to persuade their superiors to implement proposals for adapting police work to the modern age.

The police force of 1971 still presents a patchwork picture. The Federal states' responsibility for police affairs leads to the inequality of opportunity for both police officials and criminals.

Various pay rates are in force, training differs from region to region and the terminology for one and the same thing varies. There are also varying uniforms, weapons and vehicles. The only common denominator is the para-military language born of tradiiton, where terms such as lasting resistance, attack and area of fire are common.

The ÖTV is demanding a radical reform of police organisation. Like Munich's police psychologist Georg Sieber, the trade union asks whether the police are being used for the right jobs and whether practical work makes allowances for the long periods of training.

Police today are responsible for accused persons, removing dead bodies, testing the safety regulations of agricultural concerns and bringing truants before education authorities as well as dealing with traffic offences and criminal activities. There is no time for preventive work. One official stated, "As we are the only State institution working around the clock, we are turned into a Jack of all trades."

But the staff shortage calls for rationalisation measures. The ÖTV would like to see police activity restricted to four main fields – the fight against crime, accident prevention and traffic duties, warding off dangers to public safety and providing protection during demonstrations.

This programme should cause some easing of the situation. At present sixty per cent of a policeman's work is taken up by incidental work that has nothing to do with the police force's legally defined role of protecting the public. Police officials state that even in recording minor accidents they are only acting as aids to the insurance companies.

Georg Sieber says, "The current legal situation is no longer adequately covered by the old Prussian law. The legislature will have to approve new measures so that the police do not remain the whores of internal administration."

The all-round image is proving an obstacle. Most of the work today is no longer completed. That is why the ÖTV demands a law related to police abilities and one that does not demand hypocrisy.

Public prosecutor Jung of Stuttgart stated that the current situation was not legally justifiable. Frankfurt's deputy police chief Gerling said that exceptional rulings represent a dangerous element. But sociologist Albrecht Goeschel of Munich stated that it was a proven fact that the police, intentionally or unintentionally, were always selective in their enquiries.

But how is the function of the police force to be eased in law. The principle of opportunity has no chance in the Bundestag. Laws cannot be changed just because of a shortage of staff and the resulting strain from overwork.

But society will have to accustom itself to the fact that a different value will be attached to some offences in future, that the police will no longer take an absolute view of legal standpoints and that summonses will disappear immediately into the files.

State Secretary Stakemeier of the North Rhine-Westphalia Ministry of the Interior stated that ÖTV demands for a re-assignment of work according to centres of gravity were Utopian. Rationalisation measures were already in preparation in North Rhine-Westphalia and Berlin, he said.

Certain summonses were sent direct to public prosecutors without any accompanying message concerning the decision to continue inquiries. Time would tell whether this procedure would prove itself in practice.

The internal organisation of police authorities poses as many problems as the police force's relationship with the world outside, as the congress once again showed.

Police officials have noticed a growing tendency to think of the municipal police and the criminal police as two different organisations.

Police official Kowallek of Gelsenkirchen asks whether the two types of police should be separated, adding that 85 per cent of cases are solved by the municipal forces. A joint form of organisation would enable better results to be obtained, he added. The ÖTV states that the two groups should be placed under one man.

Criminals have a good chance of evading arrest because of the shortcomings of inter-regional cooperation and divisions within the local force.

Apart from Nuremberg there is no place in the Federal Republic conducting criminological research or a survey showing what police will be expected to do in years to come. No research department has been attached to the new leadership centre at Hiltrup.

The congress showed that the police are practically powerless in the present situation. Work is increasing year by year, the staff is inadequate and officials are chasing after the events. There is little opportunity for preventive work.

Demands for a revolutionary reorganisation pale in view of the slowly moving mills of ministerial bureaucracy.

The police will now take a look at their own position. Saarbrücken University is to draw up a new image of the police force adapted to modern society, whatever that may be.

Carl-Friedrich Theill

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 November 1971)

President Heinemann calls for the human touch from civil servants

President Gustav Heinemann has called on civil servants to help introduce more of the human touch into administration.

Speaking in Bonn at the Civil Servants Congress organised by the Trade Union Confederation, President Heinemann stated that the historical role of the public official as a tool of the ruling classes had changed. The loyalty to be shown to all citizens remained however.

This meant that the administration could no longer act as authority had in by-gone days but should instead be seen as a service for all citizens.

Heinemann advocated that the production principle should be adhered to in public administration and also demanded a thorough re-examination of the preferential position of public officials in our society.

Speaking at the same congress, Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher referred to recent events and stressed that there was no room for political extremists in the public services.

This applied to both left-wing and right-wing extremists, the Minister stated, adding that the government would not permit the public services to become a parade ground for those extremists who had foresworn illegal political action and had now embarked on a "March through the Institutions". Genscher stressed that the first thing asked of a public official was his loyalty to the constitution.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

In his speech to civil servants organised within the Trade Union Confederation President Heinemann had spoken above all on the still rather gloomy view of administration held by the public.

The President stated that the reputation of any public authority depended most of all on what it performed for the general public. How can a citizen trust any public body adopting a position of command or couching its decisions in a frightful officialese that is more likely to put him off rather than help him?

Heinemann called for a reform of the public services. He felt performance was more important in questions of promotion than the old question as to whose turn it was. It was often said maliciously that public officials are unable to save themselves from two things – retirement and promotion.

President Heinemann stated that he received a number of letters every day complaining that the authorities were more concerned about the letter of the law than its spirit. Public administration should be given a more human touch, he said. Everyone was agreed that this should not remain a catchphrase.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 November 1971)

■ THE PRINTED WORD

Berlin publisher provides a new look at English literature

Horst Oppel: *Englisch-Deutsche Literaturbeziehungen* (Anglo-German Literary Relations) Volume 1: From the beginning up to the end of the eighteenth century. pp 142. 9.80 Marks. Volume 2: From Romanticism to the present. pp 160. 10.80 Marks. Published by Erich Schmidt, Berlin. Kurt Otten: *Der Englische Roman vom 16. zum 19. Jahrhundert.* (The English Novel from the sixteenth to nineteenth century). Published by Erich Schmidt, Berlin. pp 184. 11.80 Marks.

Literary relations between Germany and Britain must be equally close as those between Germany and France but so far there has been nobody like E.R. Curtius or Robert Minder to describe them.

Writing three-quarters of a century ago in a Frankfurt newspaper Hugo von Hofmannsthal wrote euphorically that English writers permeated the whole world with longing and beauty as if possessed of a supernatural intellect and power of awareness.

The tone has now become more sober. The mutual influence remained deep and lasting but lips were kept tightly shut. It is not the writers and artists who are now taking stock of the situation, but the scientists who think themselves immune to any of the stereotyped ideas people have of foreigners. These scientists have methods to measure the influence and its reception and are able to provide statistics.

Whereas Franco-German literary relations have always been marked by illuminating sparks struck from the barren rock, Anglo-German literary relations have always been cool and calculating and stuck to the facts.

That is one reason to welcome Horst Oppel's two-volume history of Anglo-German literary relations that has appeared, significantly enough, as the first of a series of works on English and American studies published by Erich Schmidt of Berlin.

Oppel is one of the greatest experts in this by no means insignificant field. As a scholar of both German and English he is able to move with impressive majesty through styles and epochs.

The work reveals a number of the problems involved in literary science. What is literary influence and how can it be measured? Edward Bulwer Lytton's novels were popular in Germany but was Willibald Alexis really influenced by them?

Bertolt Brecht was a name on everyone's tongue after the Berlin Ensemble visited London in 1956 but did he really set his stamp on the renaissance of English drama as a number of dissertations try to prove with their impressive statistics?

René Wallek's claim that the concept of influence does not satisfy the demands of a scientific category is usually ignored today but Oppel is well-aware of the uncertainties of comparative terminology.

Subjects such as the reception of English comedians in Germany, Kant's influence in England and Ossian poetry and popular ballads in Herder and Goethe have still to be investigated thoroughly.

But Oppel now surveys the field and provides the basic tools for researchers with his examination of overestimation and underestimation and of the role of translations.

Goethe wrote in 1828 that any literature fades if not refreshed by interest from abroad. The mutual refreshment of English and German literature after depths of depression is a fascinating process and Horst Oppel describes it faithfully.

German and English still attract masses of students at West German universities today. These large numbers force educationalists to develop new forms of communicating knowledge and preparing material.

The new series of English and American studies now being published by Erich Schmidt tries to provide a new view of the main points and make them more accessible to students.

Kurt Otten's book on the English novel from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries satisfies this demand despite a remarkably apologetic epilogue in which the author complains that a literary scientist in the computer age still has to work like a nineteenth-century scholar.

But he has ploughed this extensive field thoroughly though it should be no surprise to anyone to learn that he has not come up with any exciting new findings.

Otten's alarming profusion of foot-notes show that the English novel of this period has already been analysed and classified all too often – and there is still no better introduction into the subject than that by Arnold Kettle.

Helmut Winter

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 November 1971)

Specialist journals modernised

What happens to the brainwaves scholars conceive at international specialist conferences that may be of interest both to themselves and thousands of their colleagues throughout the world?

A collection of speeches and lectures can provide important food for thought for small specialist groups. But colleagues specialising in other branches would find it rather irrelevant.

Specialist journals are not available for every branch of science and anyway specialists never know whether what they read will be valid in five years time or even five months.

The sciences are expanding daily into new territory. The entire material presented at a congress can be recorded at best in a number of notebooks. The minutes of the congress may appear and the most important lectures appear in a journal a year later.

But congresses rarely produce books as writers and their publishers tire of having to lag behind the tardy dates of production. Proofs must be corrected all the time and the information they contain brought up to date. But even so the book is often obsolete before it appears.

Ideas that have not been fully developed or reduced to an apparently valid set of facts do not appear in textbooks and only live on in the minds of the people who heard them.

Specialist journals also take a long time to appear and few disciplines can afford one anyway. Most of the established scientific periodicals here only present a survey of events in order to interest as many readers as possible.

Publication nearly always depends on general interest in the subject. British and American publishers are in a better position as their market is larger.

West German journals such as *Die Naturwissenschaften* have now started to adopt a new policy and publish important original work in the English language, thus also breaking into the Anglo-Saxon market.

One important work to appear in this publication was Nobel Prizewinner Manfred Eigen's report on the relationship between physics and biology. This long article entitled "Self-Organisation of Matter" was printed completely in English and only summarised in German.

The Springer publishing house of Berlin, Heidelberg and New York could have chosen another course here – the publication of this fat manuscript as "Lecture Notes", volumes mainly in English or German though sometimes in French that appear six weeks after a lecture or congress.

Springer is so far the only publishing company in this country to embark on this course with scientific publications. The writer types out his work supplying diagrams and illustrations and these sheets are photocopied.

Scientists throughout the world can obtain works, even those consisting mainly of equations, within a short space of time. If printed in the conventional manner, it would be a matter of months or years before publications of this type were on the market.

Springer of Heidelberg has the good fortune to monopolise mathematical writings in the Western world. That is a legacy of Ferdinand Springer from the twenties when the Göttingen School of the Hilbert era published their works with Springer. Springer saved two specialist journals from the chaos of inflation, thus attracting the gratitude of all the leading mathematicians in Germany (which is tantamount to saying the whole mathematical world of that time).

The School emigrated to the United States in 1933, soon regained its reputation and continued to work out the mathematical bases of theoretical physics.

After the war the Springer concern managed to regain the rights of these writers and their pupils who had in their turn become famous. That is one of the reasons why the firm can today publish thirteen mathematics periodicals and the "Lecture Notes".

Springer is now trying to do the same in physics and economics. But there is competition in this field though the firm manages to outdo its rivals by having their products published in English by their foreign branches, all of which have a certain degree of autonomy and their own markets.

That is why it is possible to charge only forty Marks for works consisting of seven hundred pages and a large number of diagrams and illustrations even though they have a small circulation.

The concern is also revolutionising archives and library operations. From 1972 onwards researchers will be able to view microfilm copies of the old volumes of the *Zentralblatt für Mathematik* which reviews mathematical work throughout the world.

It takes little imagination to forecast the time when most scientific publications will be produced by photographic methods and distributed via microfilm. The end of the specialist text-book is nigh.

Georg Kleemann

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 8 November 1971)

Archivists talk over their work

Everyone working for a Federal local authority, everyone from histerial-level down to the lowliest mes ger, produces an average of two to thousand sheets of paper a year for official files.

The nineteen thousand civil servants this country supply the Federal Archives Bonn with new material three miles

The production of two to three sand sheets of paper for the files average of 25,000 Marks including diture on staff. Housing this costs one hundred Marks while the expenditure on personnel who take care of it swallows up an sixteen Marks.

Dr Carl Haase, the director of Lower Saxony State Archives, these figures at the 47th Archi Congress in Dortmund. At the the staff and directors of public private archives discussed the disproportionate nature of the value and quantity material consigned to the files.

This is the main problem of all archive work. With the mass produc of official and unofficial docum found today archivists must pay attention to the question.

The shortage of space, rising costs the increased quantity of the docum force archivists to concentrate on wh really essential. Dr Bernd Ottnad Stuttgart said that the main duty of archivist today was to achieve a mum of value through a minimum quantity.

Ottnad described from his own rience how this could be done. He corrected the popular fallacy that authority's files contained only five cent of the total number of docum produced.

A recent survey in Baden-Württemb State Archives showed, he said, that the past twenty years 78 per cent of documents produced at ministerial 35 per cent of those from the inter diate administrative levels and fifteen cent from the lower levels had been

Figures for the community archives equally as high, Dr Toni Diederich, director of the Cologne City Archi claimed. During a recent survey of city archives in the Federal Republic found that 21 of his colleagues thought twice about consigning to wastepaper baskets any document duced by their authorities since Second World War.

Dr Helmut Dahm of Düsseldorf, head of the Archivists Association, that the State, city and private archi would have to cooperate more closely the future. There should also be greater selectivity at lower levels.

To prove that this cooperation could international today, Dahm mentioned contacts between the US National chives in Washington and the North Rhine-Westphalia Central State Archi in Düsseldorf, the first cooperation of kind between Europe and America.

For the past year the two archives been considering how to store information in standardised fashion by com puter so that the material contained the two bodies could be made available researchers.

The 48th Archivists Congress to be held in Würzburg in 1973 will discuss how computers and other modern meth can be employed to store information.

Klaus Morgenstern

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 November 1971)

Frankfurter Rundschau

■ MUSIC AND DANCE

Berlin Jazz Festival offers Trad, Pop, East Bloc stars and Utopia

Many connoisseurs of jazz reckon that the Berlin Jazz Festival now excels older Newport Festival while others consider that Newport is better. But quarrel is a vain pursuit.

For the artistic advisers of both festi J. E. Berendt and George Wein, work ther whenever this is possible and and anyway there is enough room the world for two events of this size jazz fans.

Moreover there are differences of con between the two festivals. The Berlin Festival is far more open to experi than Newport and in the seventh since it was started Berlin at last gave degree of time and consideration to music.

This of course put up the backs of the ists and traditionalists who had little or inclination for the earsplitting of The Soft Machine, Associa Pierre Courbois and Tony Williams time.

But the inclusion of Pop pleased those who understand jazz as being embedded the general development of musical and tastes rather than an isolated phenomenon.

In fact it would in the long run be best jazz to concentrate on a contretemps Pop, Beat and Rock. This would be fruitful than insistence on Free which, even in its advanced stage the constant risk of slumping into articulate and metamusical anarchy.

This was shown, for example, at the Now Music Night" in the refectory of Technische Universität.

The wild Rock-like music belted out by "Sugar Cane" Harris on his shiny plastic fiddle in the Philharmonie far more musical and worldly content the bulk of what was heard around night at the Technische Universität. The "New Violin Summit" on the last of the Festival at which Don Harris joined by jazz violinists Jean-Luc Ponty, Nipso Brantner and Michael Urbaniak with the electronic improvisation Wolfgang Dauner bordering on the experimental only went to show that this impression is quite correct.

The crisis affecting Free Jazz was less in the playing of the Brötzmann, and Hampel groups than in what Ornette Coleman Quartet had to offer. Coleman, one of the Daddies of Free is fleeing from anarchy into the arms demonstrative simplicity, which comes to banality.

The Brotherhood of Breath, on the other hand, showed what Free Jazz can offer – it came somewhere between Band Jazz à la Duke Ellington and the jazz ecstasy with an African flavour.

According to Berendt's introduction in programme the Berlin Jazz Festival this year supposed to represent "total including the music made by jazz from the East Bloc and the good old from New Orleans.

This promise was kept. The Socialist sent its "Nonconvertible All Stars" Berlin. These included the outstanding garian flautist Simeon Sterev, who was by the soft vibraphone playing of slav Bosko Petrovic. Playing to they brought to Berlin a touch of Slavonic melancholy.

The meeting with the grey-haired vet of the Preservation Hall Band was the other hand mainly a moving experience. Their naive New Orleans managed to infect the audiences, were quick to enthuse, and the Ellington orchestra too with whom joined forces for a quarter-hour session.

Oliver Nelson and the Berlin Dream Band (Photo: dpa)

Ellington himself was not at the peak of his form. He offered only tried and tested pieces and put one or two soloists in front of the microphone who would have been more at home at a palais de dance than a jazz festival!

Trumpeter Terusama Hino is reckoned to be an idol of the young at home in Japan and his quartet is one of the leading jazz combos there. Listening to his breathtaking virtuoso playing we see constant signs of his preceptor Miles Davis – in fact at times he sounds more like Davis than Davis.

The reason why he managed to make his presence felt alongside Davis was simply that he gave out a mean and moody manner and attacked the audience with instrumental phrases full of cold-hearted rage as if he were trying to blast into their faces the way in which he despised them.

If the meeting with the New Miles Davis Group was one of the highspots of the Festival this was less to do with Davis himself than with the musicians whom he was inspiring or at least saxophonist Gary Bartz and pianist Keith Jarrett, both of whom are worldbeaters.

Minton's Playhouse All Stars stepped into the spotlight as a group set up by Berendt and Wein in an attempt to reconstruct in Berlin the team that created Bebop and hence Modern Jazz in the Harlem of the forties. The attempt was a success, although one of the most important musicians from the old band, Charlie Parker, was sadly absent.

Dizzy Gillespie's proud trumpet coloratura and the bizarre background of Thelonius Monk's fomenting piano made this performance a real occasion.

Another occasion was the performance of the Berlin Dream Band under Gil Evans. This will probably not receive all the praise it deserves because it clashed with the Now Music Night for which most of the critics deserted it. They missed an encounter with a genius, for Evans is just that – undoubtedly he is the creator of the specific Miles Davis sound.

Berlin offered him his first-ever opportunity of composing for an orchestra of his own selection. He doubled up the saxophones with flutes and clarinets and augmented the brass section with three horns, bassoons and oboes.

The music he produced with the basically rather conservative setup must be among the strangest that has ever been heard at a concert. Powerful chords stamped out by the horns seemed to float away into a secret realm, banal hits were modified with strangely iridescent harmonies awoken from their own banality into a phantasmagoric world with a touch of Kurt Weill's "Barbara" song, combined with his own expansions and contractions like a tonal collage from a burdensome nightmare.

What Evans had to offer was music from hallucinatory and visionary realms, music from Utopia transcending all known categories.

If the recording companies had their wits about them they would waste no time in signing up this man and giving him the orchestra of his choice. For this is something new – this is the future and possibly not only the future of jazz.

Hellmut Kotschenreuther

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 November 1971)

Mary Wigman, the mother of *German Dance,* celebrates her 85th birthday

Expressive dance is inconceivable without Mary Wigman. She was the mother of it as Ernst von Laban was its father. 13 November this year marks the great dancer's 85th birthday.

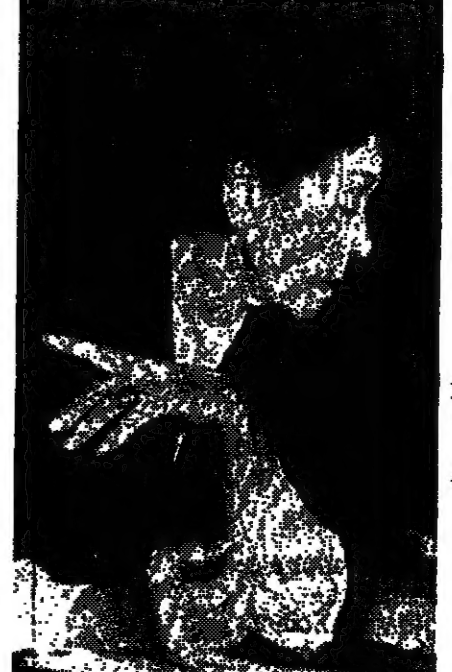
For some time now Mary Wigman has been living in West Berlin. She could be considered the pioneer of a new feeling for life and, inspired by von Laban and Isadora Duncan she developed a new style which harks back to examples from antiquity and which breaks free from arty-crafty forms.

She did not dance in ballet shoes and a tulle dress, but barefoot and in plain dresses. In place of the pirouettes and other de rigueur ballet movements, all delicate and dainty, she showed elementary human experience in her dancing.

Thus she overcame the strictures of so-called Classical ballet, although this has in the meantime gained ground again, Expressive dance time and again justifies its existence, especially in America, where "German Dance" – the name given to it in Anglo-Saxon countries – has more enthusiastic followers than in Germany itself.

Mary Wigman's influence can be clearly seen in modern American ballets.

She was born Marie Wiegmann in Hanover in 1886, the daughter of a businessman. After early schooling in Hanover she went to convent schools in Britain and French Switzerland. She took dancing lessons with Jacques Dalcroze in Dresden-Hellerau, where she set up her own dancing school in 1920.



(Photo: dpa)

Her *Seven Dances of Life* gave rise to lively discussions – they represented Passion, Love, Lust, Pain, Daemon, Death and Life. And controversy surrounded other creations, such as *Triangle, Vision, Complaint, Dance Fairytale* and *Raumgesänge.*

In most of these dances she showed an expressiveness that was astringent and violent and repelled many people, but at times this gave way to capricious gaiety.

What was unusual in the extreme was the way the music to this dancing did without harmony; in fact much of the time the very expression "music" is in doubt. For this music's main quality was a sharply defined rhythm. Thus the art of dancing showed that it could be independent of melodies. It pronounced its independence even though this emancipation was later renounced.

Nevertheless dancing had to break free from the bounds of what had been possible. And Mary Wigman helped dancing to do just that with a consistency and logic that might have been expected from a man rather than a woman.

She had a great artistic sense, which could be seen from her 1946 Leipzig production of *Orpheus and Eurydice* – it was at this time that she was made a professor – and her later Mannheim production of Handel's *Saul* and Carl Orff's *Catulli Carmina.*

In 1949 in the Dahlem suburb of Berlin she started a dancing seminar along with Marianne Vogelsang. She gave many radio lectures and among her pupils the most outstanding are Kreutzberg, Palucca, Yvonne Georgi and Dore Hoyer.

Blandine Kern

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 10 November 1971)

■ EDUCATION

Husbands, wives and children attend trial education course

There you are at work and are called into the boss's office and asked whether you would like to go on holiday with the wife and kids for a couple weeks. You can have special leave, the firm continues to pay your wages and Bonn meets other expenses. Bonn? To be more accurate, the Central Bureau for Political Education is inviting you to a congress. But why? "

Many of the people attending the "Family and Society Today" congress must have been thinking along these lines at first.

But what *was* the reason? The Central Bureau for Political Eudcation was conducting an experiment to find out how special paid leave for further training should be organised and what courses should be taught.

Twenty-four working-class families with an average of three children aged between three and fourteen were invited to the two-week experimental course at the Dorfweil Family Holiday Centre in the picturesque Taunus.

The firms employing them continued paying their wages for the fortnight's course and the Central Bureau for Political Education in Bonn paid accommodation costs.

The purpose of the congress was to give both working women and housewives the chance of further political training. A family-type congress was therefore necessary as many of the parents would have been unable to find neighbours willing to

DAS PARLAMENT

look after their childen for two weeks. Parents and children attended both joint and separate courses.

The Central Bureau had four main aims in mind when organising the xperiment. It wanted to gain some idea of how paid leave for training purposes should be organised. It wanted to appeal to a specific group – working-class families – and interest them in education.

It planned to stir to action the people attending the congress as much as possible during the two weeks they were there and it aimed to test educational methods and gain further information useful for political education.

The methods used were based on the aim of the courses. Stimulating people and not just feeding them with information was the first consideration.

That is why no firm programme was fixed by the organisers before the start of the congress. Instead this was worked out together by the organisers and the people attending.

Groups of ten to twelve persons were formed to discuss problems and set the main points of interest which were dealt with by new groups during the rest of the two weeks.

The problem groups thus developed into interest groups. The role of adviser in these interest groups was taken up by this organising team of married couples with educational qualifications. Experts were only invited along to deal with special problems, and then always at short notice.

Interest was always lively as the programme was exactly what the people wanted. The whole group sat to discuss special subjects such as conscientious objectors or Ostpolitik. The pluralistic composition of the organising team ensured free formation of opinions.

The people attending the congress were activated mainly in the groups. Short talks, newspaper articles and films provided the information necessary for discussions.

A special daily paper called *Dorfwell* was printed by the Institute of Communications Planning, written by an editorial staff recruited from the people at the holiday centre.

The paper ensured a continual exchange of opinions and provided further information. Eight issues came out in all and the interest grew with each number.

Teachers took care of the 72 children while their parents were attendung discussions. The older children were given lessons and did their ordinary school work while the younger ones attended kindergarten. A special leisure-time programme with plenty of sport, rambling and conviviality ensured the necessary relaxation.

At the end of the congress educationalists and journalists met to discuss whether the scheme had been a success. They answered with a resounding Yes.

The organisers were astonished at the great interest shown in further training and the thirst for information common to all people attending the congress.

The natural barriers of speaking and writing were overcome in a very short time. Because of the methods used discussions never flagged and the course proceeded without any embarrassing silences.

There is a future for this type of scheme in political and general education. When the Federal Republic's educational centres are expanded consideration will have to be made for accommodating families, setting up kindergartens and providing sports facilities.

Similar schemes

When the paid leave scheme is adopted the experimental congress held in the Taunus will serve as a basis for educational work. A number of educational bodies have announced similar schemes for 1972.

To ensure success in the long term the Central Bureau plans to maintain contact with the people who attended the experimental courses, provide them with written information and organise regional meetings.

The organisers are pleased that suggestions of this type came from the families themselves. Both the families and organising team learned a lot during the congress. The success of the experiment will encourage the organisers to continue work along the lines of this scheme.

Wighard Härdtl

(Das Parlament, 6 November 1971)

First integrated university is opened in Kassel

Kassel University, the first integrated comprehensive university in the Federal Republic and a prototype for the future development of all universities in the Federal state of Hesse, has now opened its doors to students.

The first section of the new university was handed over by the builders on 25 October after being constructed in the record time of seven and a half months. The prefabricated building cost thirteen million Marks. Another 5.8 million Marks were needed for furniture and equipment.

This building will form the main centre of Kassel University. The seventy thousand or so square feet of space available in it house an auditorium with 170 seats, a library seating 100 students, 120 rooms for both teaching and administration, a television studio, a language laboratory and a cafeteria for 320.

Five hundred students have registered so far for the teacher training courses. An increase of capacity is planned to reduce the strain on the teacher training departments of Giessen University.

The second stage of building work is to begin this year. The short-term aim is to expand teacher training to include higher grades and more advanced schools. It is also hoped to start courses in mathematics and science as soon as possible.

But the new buildings are not the only part of the integrated university. All institutes of further education in and around Kassel have been included in the scheme.

These include the State Academy of Creative Art, two engineering schools and a school of economics in Kassel along with the agricultural schools in Witzenhausen.

At least five years will be needed to achieve the complete integration of the existing ten educational establishments with their 2,500 students.

The integrated university in Kassel intends to follow a new course of scientific training in teaching and research. Work is centred on drawing up proposals for a reform of studies and curricula.

Among its educational aims is a balanced system of courses in the field of further education based on scientific foundations and thus providing equality of opportunity for would-be students.

The aim of a course will depend on what profession the student intends to take up. The differing aims must be fitted into an integrated system of studies.

It should be easy to switch from one course to another or from one of the constituent parts of the university to another. Students will then be able to develop their talents in the best possible way.

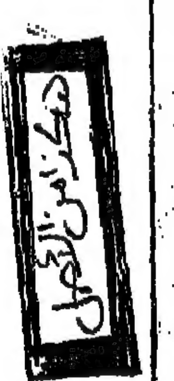
Degrees will be standardised and the barriers of social prestige will be overthrown.

Teaching and research will be integrated and thus intensified providing concentration of focal points.

The range of research will be extended so that all sections of the integrated university can satisfy the changes in demand resulting from the further development of research.

Reform plans for study, teaching, research and administration will be drawn up so that the integrated university can control its development on the basis of its own experience.

(Das Parlament, 6 November 1971)



FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Requiem for the Bretton Woods monetary system - died aged 27



The facts are indisputable: the Bretton Woods currency system with its rigid exchange rates for the currencies of the various countries of the West and its fixing of the value of the dollar to the price of gold has been broken into pieces.

The basis of this system was created towards the end of the Second World War in 1944, when America was the sole supplier of industrial goods, raw materials and food.

Impoverished Europe and the beaten and battered Germans and Japanese received loans totalling thousands of millions of dollars from the United States in order to keep them alive and allow them to build up their industries again.

Nothing in the world was more natural than for the United States to want these loans to be repaid one day, and what is more, at the same value as they held when they were paid out.

This explains why firm parities were fixed in the Bretton Woods system in 1944. The Federal Republic joined in this system at War's end. At this time the dollar was the only currency in the world with which it was possible to buy whatever one wanted, for the United States was the only country involved in the War that came through it unscathed.

Apart from the dollar the only other means of payment for which anything was obtainable was gold, since the U.S. agreed that under the Bretton Woods system it would at any time exchange gold for dollars.

But the gold deposits of the Western world were, during the War, almost entirely transferred to the United States for safety's sake. For this reason all the other countries of the West, being so short of materials and of dollars had to control the latter through their governments.

This took the form of import and export control licences and currency exchange controls and the introduction of a fixed exchange price for the dollar.

If there had been a free rate of exchange at this time the price of the American goods that could have been bought, such as food, and raw materials for the manufacture of everyday needs, would have been so high that large sections of the community in Europe and Japan would have been unable to pay for even the basic essentials.

However, the fifties and sixties saw a massive rebuilding programme of industries in Europe and Japan so that these countries not only managed to supply all their own requirements but also managed to export large quantities of goods all aver the world, earning themselves more and more dollars.

Just like John Citizen's savings account at the local bank where a little deposit frequently builds up to a tidy sum over the years the countries of the West (including Japan) managed to build up a large deposit of dollars at their central bank. The central banks were obliged to buy up the dollars earned by exporters at the current rate of exchange and give them the local currency in return.

In this way the central banks of countries outside America were no longer without a supply of dollars. Many countries paid back the credits they had received from America after the War as soon as they could, and still had enough dollars in reserve to pay for their imports thus freeing traders, tourists and capital dealers from all restrictions.

The measures that had to be introduced during and after the War, such as ration cards, export and import restrictions, currency exchange controls and the like could all be removed as soon as these countries were back on their feet again.

During this liberalisation of foreign trade in the rebuilt countries of the Western industrial world in the fifties and sixties something quite decisive was overlooked.

There was suddenly a large supply of vitally important commodities (housing for instance) with the removal of government controls on the economy. But with the removal of these controls, the ending of currency exchange restrictions, thus liberalising trade between Western industrial nations, etcetera, it was forgotten that the price for the dollar, no longer a rare commodity, and for the other currencies that were once again flourishing should also be freed.

Within the individual countries shelves were full of stocks and prices were determined once again by supply and demand, but on the international currency markets the old fixed prices still remained intact.

The occasional devaluations and revaluations in various countries showed how unrealistic these fixed prices often were. But this did nothing towards putting an end to the official system of price fixing on foreign currencies in the Western world.

When the State control of the economy enforced by the War was removed the prices for goods, services and capital (that is to say interest rates) were able to fluctuate in an upward or downward direction within the various countries in accordance with the level of supply and demand at the time.

As soon as demand became too high this would be levelled out with a price rise, which would tend to scare off a number of potential customers.

But it was a different story on the market for the currencies of the various countries, that is to say on the international currency exchange markets – and this applied right up to recent months.

Despite a continuing increase in the supply of dollars and certain other currencies a fixed price according to the Bretton Woods system had to be paid.

On the other hand scarcer currencies such as the Mark, the Swiss Franc and the Yen could still be bought at the low official Bretton Woods prices, although there was a great demand for them from many countries of the world making them far more valuable, and accordingly their price should have been raised by a number of revaluations.

Thus it is no wonder that internationally trading, services and the flow of capital were constantly being put out of joint. Prices on the international currency exchange market could no longer carry out their function if the rate of currencies was a fixed and unalterable parity that could no longer adjust to the pressures of supply and demand.

This was, however, the first prerequisite for speculation in currencies, although the much talked-about Club of International Currency Speculators consisting of none other than the broad mass of manufacturers, salesmen, financiers and private persons from all over the world who carry on their perfectly legal business, not only in their own country but also on an international footing with business partners of all kinds in other countries.

To put it another way, this international speculation is carried out by importers, exporters, manufacturers, banks, consumers, tourists and savers all over the world – all of whom are out to earn money, increase what money they have got or protect their savings. Whether or not this is reprehensible is something that each must judge for himself.

If the Western economic system is today on the point of collapse the reason must be sought in the fact that for almost two decades Western industrial countries have been producing an excess of goods and a spanner has been thrown in the works, the works being a system where everyone and everything finds its own level through the free interplay of supply and demand.

Fly in the ointment is the Bretton Woods system of fixed parities, which has set up a falsified catalogue of prices for goods, services and capital.

One way of restoring order and stability in the Western industrialised countries would be to introduce a system allowing the free formation of just prices for goods, services and capital on the international market. The first essential is free exchange rates. *Oswald Alexander*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 November 1971)

Stabilisation takes priority

Professor Karl Schiller the Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance in Bonn has backed up the government's economic line in which the re-establishment of stability remains one of the main priorities.

In the October report on the economic situation published by the Ministery it is stated that the government is keeping a close watch on developments that are tending to cool down economic activity, particularly those factors arising from the international currency situation.

The government is concerned, we hear, to prevent measures designed to normalise the economic situation from slithering into excessive unemployment. Economics experts state in the report that account must be taken of the increased overall risks that are being run.

The Economic Affairs Ministry sums up the present economic position thus: "The process of economic normalisation has taken further strides forward of late. One decisive factor is that in July and August in-coming orders for industrial concerns, and companies manufacturing capital investment goods in particular were noticeably down.

The production lines reacted to declining orders with a slight slowing-up. September saw another relaxation in the demand for labour. As far as wages and salaries are concerned the required adjustment to the new economic situation is still only making itself felt very slowly.

As far as prices are concerned there is still cause for alarm although there are signs of a levelling-out, albeit it limited; for instance in the cost prices of industrial produce."

(Hannoversche Presse, 30 October 1971)

The Ten make their first joint political move

When the successes of the government's policies towards the communist countries in the East could no longer be overlooked many of the critics of these policies complained that relations with our Western allies would be criminally neglected by Bonn.

Welt am Sonntag proclaimed "The Germans are not God's appointed jugglers. If the East ball is thrown in the air the West ball will slip from our grasp," even after the Rome meeting of the ten Foreign Ministers of the present and future European Economic Community at which there were initial signs of a more active Westpolitik in which "the Germans" would naturally have their part to play.

The Italian capital has for the second time – the first being the signing of the treaties of Rome in 1957 – become an important landmark on the road to European union.

The "Ten" who will almost certainly be the enlarged European economic alliance of States from 1 January 1973 on, issued their first joint political declaration of intent at this Rome meeting.

Looking back on EEC history we would be advised not to celebrate too soon. Nevertheless at least two facts must be underlined. They are a sign of the spirit of future development.

Firstly, when the Foreign Ministers of the original Six moved along to make room for the newcomers (before a signature had been put to anything) they gave a clear indication that there will not be two categories of members.

Any attempt to make the four new arrivals subordinate in any way would be dubious in the extreme, anyway, considering the power wielded by Great Britain.

Secondly the summit meeting of the Ten they agreed to hold – no matter whether it is early next year or a little later – gives cause for hope that a political solution can be found to all problems of extending the Community. The field will not be left entirely to the technocrats.

It may already be true that world events, such as China's entry into the United Nations and the isolationist tendencies of the United States, demand a more active Europe.

But nothing is self-evident and Walter Scheel's call for a formal round of talks with the United States deserves to be struck out. And he might have predicted the stubborn response he would get to his suggestion that the orphaned Efta countries should be drawn into a free-trade zone.

There are still one or two domestic matters on the Continent to be cleared up. Georges Pompidou and Willy Brandt will hammer these out at their forthcoming meeting.

Credible denials have come from Paris and Bonn to accusations that these talks were prepared amid an atmosphere of discord.

This occasion is far too serious for any upsets to be allowed. It must lead to the required agreement between West Germany and France on currency policies, and it must not be forgotten that this subject touches on sensitive spots in America.

(Vorwärts, 11 November 1971)

INDUSTRY

Bonn and Düsseldorf work on plans to save ailing coal industry

Coal, once known as the black gold of the Ruhr, is likely to remain a problem child for the general public and politicians in the future, and in the past few weeks we have once again seen signs of how difficult this problem might prove.

Anyone who thought that the formation of Ruhrkohle Aktiengesellschaft from a number of pits would sweep away all problems was obviously living on a cloud. This unit company of Ruhr pits offers nothing more than improved opportunities for a socially justified and economically optimum adjustment to developments.

This major company with its 180,000 employees and coal production amounting to 85 million tons per annum is a child of its time. And its time did not permit a legal basis to be set to the foundation of the company.

Thus the pits were forged into one major unit company on a voluntary basis, to a certain extent with the salutary backing of the pressure of public opinion with the Mining and Fuel and Power Trade Union (*IG Bergbau und Energie*) leading the way, and not forgetting the *Kohleanpassungsgesetz* (adjustment legislation for coal).

If there is generally more disappointment than satisfaction about the way the Ruhr coal industry has developed, one of the main reasons must be that the plans and schedules drawn up during the foundation of the unit company were quite unrealistic.

In addition to this, voluntary solutions to problems have a tendency to be more expensive than legally enforced solutions.

All in all it has become clear that a company with a small capital backing – and this applies to Ruhrkohle – tends to be buffeted far more heavily than a company with plenty of capital ballast when an economic and financial storm brews.

Recent decisions taken by the governments in Bonn and Düsseldorf (capital of North Rhine-Westphalia, the Ruhr state) have, however, created the right circumstances for consolidation of the company to be brought to a successful conclusion. Nevertheless the worst is yet to come.

One of the great advantages of a unit company setup should, however, make itself felt, in that employees need not fear for their jobs. In future any adjustments that are made will be a result of strict planning procedures.

When questions are raised about burning subjects such as early retirement, redeployment and transfers, the answer is not simply left up to the Fates. In questions such as this the beneficial effects of worker participation in management are felt. Also the social awareness of the governments in Bonn and Düsseldorf come into play, since they backed up the programme of adjustment with social security.

The problem for the future, however, is this: money for investment must be found. Ruhrkohle needs about 4,500 million Marks for investment between now and 1980. This amount would raise the level of investments per utilizable ton of coal produced to more than five Marks, which was the figure back in 1961.

In 1970 only 2 Marks 60 Pfennigs per utilizable ton were invested and in 1969 the figure was even lower at 2 Marks 42 Pfennigs.

This low level of investment is another reason for the unsatisfactory rise in productivity in the coal industry in recent years.

If coal is to be a viable source of power in future it is vital for investments to be increased and organisation within the company to be tightened up. But Ruhrkohle will not be able to find capital for reinvestment from its own sources, nor will it be able to borrow sufficient resources.

The long-term plan of consolidation on which the company as well as the governments in Bonn and Düsseldorf are working will have to find an answer to this problem. The contributions from the old constituent companies will be an important part of this and an increase of capital through new issues of shares should provide the best method, although there would not of course be any dividends to pay.

A policy for coal is a part of any general fuel and power policy. Although many forecasts of recent years have had to be corrected drastically there is no denying that the requirements in fuel and power will continue to increase immensely. It is likely that electricity consumption will double in the next decade.

It would be a false and dangerous policy for power stations to rely entirely on imported sources of energy in the future. Dependence on outside sources of energy could become so great that this country would find its supplies of electricity no longer guaranteed.

Steel production in the future will be as dependent on coke as ever. All this talk about the international market providing all the supplies we need more cheaply over a long period is just part of the propaganda of the price war. Today steel has to bargain for coke prices, however, whereas in the past the steel industry could call the tune.

(Vorwärts, 11 November 1971)

Iron and steel production declines

In the first nine months of this year the amount of crude steel produced in the Federal Republic was 31,500,000 tons, a drop of 9.5 per cent compared with the same period of last year, according to the Düsseldorf branch of the Federal Statistics Office.

Production of pig-iron also showed a drop. At 23,400,000 tons it was 9.3 per cent down on the first nine months of 1970.

There was likewise a drop in the production of rolled steel – this was down by 11.3 per cent to 22,300,000 tons. In the production of iron, steel and malleable iron castings there was a decrease of 9.3 per cent.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 October 1971)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Berlin's Testing Institute celebrates its 100th year of operations

The Federal Material Testing Institute, BAM for short in German, has just celebrated its centenary. It has been a varied, colourful and at times turbulent and problematic century reflecting the century of German history that it has accompanied between 1871 and 1971.

It has been marked even more strongly, however, by technical and technological developments over the past hundred years. BAM as the boffins proudly and laconically call it, does an important job of work.

Its function is to check materials and their composition with the aim of combining safety as the prime consideration with economy as a no less important criterion and to help utilise to the full new technical and economic possibilities.

BAM feels itself to be an honest broker between the justified demands of manufacturers and the no less justified requirements of consumers. Its aim is to foster the free flow of technological know-how in materials and ensure the maintenance of safety, quality and an honest market.

This turn of phrase is not taken from the centenary brochure. It was coined by the first director of what in 1912 was called the Royal Material Testing Office at Lichterfelde-West, Berlin. It remains as true and to the point today as it was in the Kaiser's time.

In point of fact the beginnings of the Berlin materials testers were in Frankfurt on the Oder, where in 1847 August Wöhler of the Lower Silesian-Brandenburg Railways, later taken over by the state of Prussia, first engaged in engineering research.

Wöhler was troubled by the fact that railway track and axles kept cracking and breaking. From 1856 on he carried out endurance tests on iron and steel with the aid of a machine specially designed for the purpose by himself.

The results of his work were published as the years by in the Construction Journal and when, in 1869, he was appointed director of the Norddeutsche Waggonfabrik in Berlin the Prussian Minister of Trade and Industry ordered the transfer of "Herr Wöhler's apparatus" to the Royal Trade Academy in Berlin where tests were to be continued.

The scene was thus set for the establishment of a material testing institute in Berlin but a good generation was to pass before all material testing facilities were finally centrally housed.

The experimental mechanical engineering institute that developed from Herr Wöhler's apparatus was merged in 1879 with the building materials testing centre and the newly-founded experimental chemical engineering institute.

The three facilities were made responsible to a government commission and reorganised along uniform lines by a decree of the Prussian Ministry of Spiritual, Educational and Medicinal Affairs.

In retrospect it can be said that this move marked the beginning of the subdivision of the work of today's BAM as it has continued to the present day.

Difficulties enough have been encountered in the course of the past century but none can have been so great as those faced when the institute was forced to start again from scratch after the Second World War.

The buildings in which the laboratories were housed had for the most part remained unscathed but their contents were dismantled and the machinery conspicuous by its absence.

On 1 August 1945 the material testing institute was merged with the Reich institute of chemicals technology, which during the war had been mainly concerned with military research.

Shortly afterwards these two were joined by the former Reich X-ray centre, the research centre of the Acetylene Association and the construction engineering research department of the city of Berlin.

It was not until the fifties that the idea of combining the various facilities to form a single Federal research centre materialised. One of the reasons why the idea arose was that West Berlin Senate was no longer in a position to meet the financial requirements of a growing research complex.

In 1954 the Federal Mechanical and Chemical Material Testing Institute was officially opened. The change to the present name occurred in 1956. The new institute was attached to the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Nowadays BAM is one of the most significant facilities of its kind in the world, even though other industrial countries also set great store by materials research.

As a result of considerable expansion in recent years the institute now employs a staff of 1,000. It consists of six departments: metals and metal construction, building, organic materials, chemical safety engineering, applied maths and mechanics, special applications and processes independent of specific materials.

In other words, the work carried out ranges from checking pots and pans to surveying nuclear reactors.

As the Allies have prohibited research work in Berlin that has even the slightest military significance all Bundeswehr work is carried out by the Bonn institute of chemicals technology, set up in 1945.

Even so there is the occasional explosion in Berlin too, in experiments with pyrotechnical products, for instance, mining explosives and of course chemicals.

The chemists have to test all compounds for danger and resistance to strains and stresses that may occur in practice and for this purpose an underground laboratory has been set up on the US ranges in Grunewald forest.

Time and time again BAM boffins have to deal with issues related to environmental protection. Water is analysed and processed and garbage is checked for environmental and health hazards in a laboratory specially designed for the purpose.

But this, BAM research scientists reckon, is nothing new as far as they are concerned. It forms part of safety engineering and BAM does not make do with determining the causes of hazard; it also endeavours to provide solutions to the problems that arise.

Whether the recommendations are acted on by industry or the powers that be is another matter, though. BAM recommendations are not binding.

Often enough local authority and protection departments have to be consulted — when, for instance, nuclear power stations are found to be too near to residential areas and oil tanks, as was once the case not far from Hamburg.

Inventions often occur as by-products of research work. In 1969, for instance, nine patents were applied for. They ranged from a "Process for tanning skins and hides for leather and furs with the aid of high-energy radiation" to a "Type for thermic separation."

One discovery that could well prove a blessing for a great many people is an absolutely soundproof window. Unfortunately it is an expensive proposition at the moment so the general public will have to wait a while for absolute peace and quiet.

Christa-Helga Baehring

(Handelsblatt, 10 November 1971)

Jülich physicists prove existence of short-lived isomets

At the department of neutron physics of Jülich nuclear research centre a team of physicists has succeeded in proving the existence of a large number of extremely short-lived isomers in the radioactive by-products of uranium fission.

Isomers are isotopes of fissile elements with nuclei containing the same number of protons and neutrons but differing from each other in nuclear energy. As a rule their lifespan is only a few millionths of a second.

They are identifiable because they give off their surplus energy in the form of gamma radiation. At times the inner transformation brought about by the gamma rays leads to the ejection of an electron from the atomic structure, the atom responding by emitting a characteristic X-ray.

By means of measurement of energy and radiation emitted the isomer in question can be identified and its lifespan determined.

The fissile products used in Jülich came from the RFJ 2 experimental reactor. With the aid of a fissile product separator the various fissile products are separated from each other within a millionth of a second of their formation. Their radiation can then be examined separately.

In this way the research team was able definitely to identify eight different isomers and to isolate in all probability a further seven, each differing in element number and isotope count.

All of them reach half-way house as far as lifespan is concerned between a ten-millionth and a millionth of a second.

In the course of similar measurements taken at the Hahn-Meitner institute of nuclear physics in West Berlin a cobalt isomer with a half-life of a hundred thousandth of a second even had its magnetic characteristics precisely determined.

The possibility of examining atomic structures that are even shorter-lived will considerably increase our understanding of unstable nuclei, their nuclear structure and development.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 November 1971)

Master plan to trace polluters started

Atmospheric pollution is steadily increasing. There is more carbon dioxide than there used to be in the air we breathe, more fine dust and new toxins too. The extent of atmospheric pollution is alarming.

It remains to be seen who is the principal offender. Accusing fingers are pointed in turn at industry, small firms, domestic consumers and road traffic. But until such time as the major causes of pollution are determined clean air measures are doomed to relative failure.

The clean air and noise abatement Bill recently drafted by the Federal Cabinet places an obligation on all and sundry to build and operate facilities in such a way that environmental hazards are reduced to a minimum.

A further item of legislation provides not only for strict permit procedures for industrial equipment of all sizes; it also provides for the establishment of a network of observation posts in built-up areas.

Each and every source of atmospheric pollution is to be pinpointed in a pollution survey. The survey will then form the basis of clean air measures and future planning.

A model survey commissioned by the North Rhine-Westphalian Ministry of Labour and Health from Rhineland TÜV (an organisation responsible, among many other things, for the compulsory two-year roadworthiness tests on motor vehicles) could prove the solution.

The pilot scheme is being conducted in the Cologne area. The nature and extent of atmospheric pollution is registered on master plans in the form of dots, lines or shading. Factories, chimneys, roads, waterways and slag heaps are also entered on the master plan and the relation between one and the other can be quickly concluded from a glance at the map.

Data for the Cologne area have been compiled regularly for over two years. In an area of roughly 500 square kilometres every source of atmospheric pollution is painstakingly recorded, whether it be exhaust, chimney black or a gas leak.

In many cases gas samples have to be analysed. Samples are frequently taken at various stages of operation of, say, a factory process, the idea of course being to determine the degree of pollution at any given stage.

All substances found to be present in the atmosphere are carefully catalogued according to name, source and composition.

In the case of industrial offenders individual readings are taken. In the case of domestic heating the master plan is divided into sections of 100 by 100 metres.

Chimney sweeps' files are scoured to determine the installed heating capacity and chimney height of each and every building.

Traffic surveys are conducted to estimate the extent of pollution attributable to motor vehicles. Aerial photos are also used, since they facilitate estimates of the traffic density of entire regions. Special measurement vehicles also tour the area to determine driving habits at the various spots on the map.

All data is fed to the TÜV computer. Already it has digested information about 2,500 sources of pollution on 320 major industrial sites, not to mention household pollution over an area inhabited by about 70,000 people.

In addition to this the pollution figures for 100 small firms and tradesmen have been recorded and all told the computer has been fed with 400,000 individual items of information.

Comprehensive programmes have been drawn up to evaluate these data. Information printed out is limited as required to answer any conceivable query relating to 45 main categories and a further nineteen combinations.

Progress so far would seem to indicate that the system developed for this particular project has revealed further points worthy of consideration by the powers that be when new regulations are in the pipeline.

Konrad Müller

(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 October 1971)

BONN WORLD

New head of protocol takes over for Queen Juliana's State Visit

The red carpet has been rolled out. The guard of honour made up of soldiers from the Bundeswehr was on parade. A twenty-one gun salute was fired. Guests and hosts shook hands. Good whishes were exchanged and national anthems were played. The guard of honour is inspected by the guests who then take their places in the large, black limousines awaiting them. Flash bulbs pop, police sirens scream – so began the visit to this country of Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands.

All State visits all over the world follow the same ceremonial pattern. A mighty force dictates what should take place on these occasions and to this mighty force, called protocol, emperors and kings, heads of state and prime ministers bow.

"Protocol is a kind of management," the new head of protocol in Bonn, Count Max Podewils, explains.

The Count, 52, a former army officer, worked with the Bavarian Economic Affairs Ministry after the war. He then worked with the West German embassies in Tunis, Teheran and New Delhi. Organising Queen Juliana's visit to this country was his first assignment since taking on the job as head of protocol.

His predecessors were Hans Schwarzmann, Ehrenfried von Holleben, Sigismund von Braun, Günther Mohr and Hans-Heinrich von Herwarth.

Max Podewils, a man from Upper Bavaria with a rather Prussian appearance, has no time for protocol fanatics. He said: "Questions of etiquette have nothing to do with my job. I operate behind the curtains and not on stage."

He compares his work to the tasks undertaken by a general staff officer in the army. He quipped: "Everyone knows that a staff officer must remain anonymous. If everything goes well no one knows of his existence, but if anything untoward occurs everyone turns to him to sort things out."



Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and the new protocol head, Count Max Podewils

(Photo: J.H. Darchinger)

Count Podewils, whose ancient family comes from Pomerania and whose most famous ancestor was a foreign affairs minister in Frederick the Great's administration, is unflappable.

He did not turn a hair when Prince Bernhard, sat next to the driver of the official Mercedes 600 instead of taking his place next to Hilda Heinemann, President Heinemann's wife, and in so doing offending the rules of protocol.

Count Podewils kept calm and coolly said: "If anyone gets excited about it there is nothing I can do to prevent them doing so."

The count, an enthusiastic showjumper, has developed his own methods of keeping control of the reins of protocol and of dealing with difficult visitors.

"It's the same with horses," he says. "You cannot argue with them. You don't take a horse to a practice ring without first getting to know his tricks. It's the best way of making the animal adhere to the rules. Discussions only irritate him."

Protocol, according to Brockhaus, is "a collection of rules to be observed in matters of etiquette, in public ceremonies and in diplomatic relations." These rules concerning rank and precedence were drawn up for the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

These rules have survived wars and revolutions and are effective all over the world. They were confirmed in 1961 in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

No matter how old the rules of protocol are the new head of protocol in Bonn does not consider that it would be right for him to reform the rules. In defending the form and substance of official receptions Count Podewils said: "Respect for certain forms of representation is indispensible." Everyone follows this. If we make exceptions to the rules our guests might feel offended. A friendly atmosphere is essential for political discussions."

In the political world respect for precedence is vital. It is not just a matter of taking due note of personal susceptibilities but also of giving to a State its proper recognition.

Compared with diplomatic usage followed in France, Britain and Eastern Europe protocol in West Germany is less pompous.

Perhaps it is not stuffy enough. The government in Bonn, for example, is quite content to offer to guests a bungalow instead of a palace, as is done in most other countries. There are not many countries that do not have an official establishment for the use of visitors. Count Podewils commented: "This makes our work difficult sometimes."

But on the whole official visits go off in Bonn just as in other countries. Dinner jackets are worn, decorations are exchanged and there is a gala dinner. Even man-of-the-people President Heinemann, who at first had difficulty accommodating himself to the rules of protocol, has had to give in and follow the rules.

He tries to get out of pompous dinners that are normally included in his programme, and he has succeeded in breaking a few of the more strict rules of protocol.

For the first time State guests dined with the President informally with his family. Afterwards Prince Bernhard said: "It was a most *gemütlich* (cosy) evening."

In the meantime the guard of honour has left the scene, the red carpet has been rolled up and the head of protocol prepares for the next State visit.

Hella Boschmann

(Welt am Sonntag, 31 October 1971)

The height of Bonn's social season – the press ball

The slogan for this year's press ball in Bonn was *Bonnfrontation*, when approximately 2,500 distinguished people, VIPs, the rich and the not so rich danced in the Beethovenhalle.

Just a little before the event people were paying 1,000 Marks for an entrance ticket to Bonn society's most important event. The list of people waiting for tickets was in three figures but they waited in vain.

The ballroom was crowded when President Gustav Heinemann, wearing dark glasses, made his entrance and made his way to the gallery to watch members of the press, radio and television services dance the evening away.

This year there was no official opening to the evening's dancing. In a more democratic mood all the guests could take to the floor from the opening.

Of course to begin with there was much inspecting of the dancers. Clothes? Society women present had a number of new ideas for dressing. There were hot pants, embroidered dresses, hats made of cloth-of-gold and much black. Perhaps the ladies thought that black made them look slim. All over the dance floor women wore black.

Many women wore backless evening gowns. Never before have so many bare backs been seen at a press ball. But the fronts were all covered up. Two ladies wore the same expensive dress, but only the ladies themselves had noticed this.

Chancellor Willy Brandt was unable to attend because he had a sore throat. His wife, Rut, also did not attend, perhaps because she could not find another escort to her taste! Horst Ehmke, the Minister attached to the Chancellor's office, had said that he might attend the ball but on the day he managed to wangle an appointment in Tübingen. So no one close to the Chancellor was present.

But super-minister Karl Schiller and his wife Etta were there, along with Development Aid Minister Erhard Eppler, Transport Minister Georg Leber and Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn. Carlo Schmid also attended as did former Finance Minister Alex Möller, who sat alone at President Heinemann's table, when Dahlia Lavi sang: "Wer hat mein Lied zerstört" (Look what they've done to my song!). Alex Möller listened attentively.

The Opposition was represented among others by Gerhard Stoltenberg, Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein, and by Rainer Barzel and his wife, Kriemhild. The probable CDU chancellor candidate danced a great deal, chatted with Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt and later found a seat for himself in his favourite place – the bar in the main foyer of the Beethovenhalle. There he saved up a friendly smile for his friends and political opponents, some here, some there. Rainer Barzel was the star of the bar.

Gerhard Jahn, Justice Minister, with his wife at the press ball

(Photo: Georg Munker)

In short it was a quite simple press ball. The ladies did not wear many jewels, but they sported the most elegant hair styles. There was perhaps one or two platinum bracelets, a few cultured pearls and golden earrings.

The cold buffet was not very exciting. Some people ate trout, but found them too dear. On the other hand the beer bar was crowded. Nineteen West German breweries offered their special beers there. The champagne bar was mainly frequented by the ladies.

The evening was amusing but long. The last guests left a little before seven in the morning. The big band had already packed up and gone home, but a small beat group played in the small bar.

Among the last to go was the super-minister, Karl Schiller. It was rumoured that many star politicians had their breakfast in a small Bonn cafe – still wearing their dinner jacket. *Claus Dreher*

(Münchner Merkur, 8 November 1971)

SPORT

Prices in Munich rocket as next year's Olympics approach

People are complaining about the way prices have rocketed in Munich even more than anywhere else – and how right they are! With the Olympics looming on the horizon hoteliers, restaurateurs, building contractors and shopkeepers are already doubling their prices.

Let it be added to the credit of local people that self-help is proving of some assistance in averting the worst in excesses. And far-sighted businessmen already have visions of prices plummeting again in the aftermath of the boom.

The Swiss are accustomed to paying through the nose for hotel rooms but one Swiss visitor was speechless recently on discovering that the best offer of accommodation during the Olympics he could find was a small and not particularly de luxe *pension* on the outskirts of the city costing a staggering 97 Marks a night.

As likely as not this particular hotelier will come a cropper and not make the small fortune he must be expecting. He certainly deserves to go empty-handed at these prices.

And unless he finds a sufficient number

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

of guests who have no idea what money is worth he is going to have to lower his sights and cut his prices drastically when the time comes.

Serious businessmen in Munich and environs have been doing just this for some time now. Apart from a few sanguine swindlers traders are thinking less in terms of cashing in on the Olympic fortnight than of investing in long-term returns.

Olympic publicity, merchandised by 4,000 journalists and 2,500 radio and TV technicians, is expected to boost the tourist trade in general. Munich is not to become another Oberammergau, where the fat play years are followed by several lean seasons that make the trade wonder whether it is all worthwhile.

Hoteliers in particular, having invested substantial sums of capital, are hoping to reap appropriate cash rewards in the long term.

Foreign operators especially have converged on Munich as though it were the Klondike. By next August the city will boast an additional 4,000 hotel beds, bringing the total number of visitors that can be accommodated up to 23,000.

These figures are for the city alone and newly-built hotels are almost all in the de luxe or super de luxe categories. "A good many more than enough," the Bavarian hoteliers and restaurateurs association comments.

It is this surplus accommodation that presents the most alarming prospect in the opinion of those who have visions of the Lord Mayor's show being followed by the dustcart.

Accommodation available in Munich and environs will certainly be fully booked during the Olympics – and the tourist board has located 130,000 beds to suit all tastes and pockets in and around the city.

But it is already apparent that every last hotel bed within a realistic distance from the city will not be filled. The organisers have been a little overoptimistic. The outer regions of Upper Bavaria and Bavarian Swabia will not derive as much benefit from the Olympics as was originally expected.

Hoteliers and restaurateurs account for the bulk of private investment with the Olympics in mind. Together with public money to be ploughed into the Games the rough all-in total comes to 4,000 million Marks or so, about half of which is going towards the construction of Olympic sports facilities proper and the organisation of the Games.

The greatest benefit from this spate of investment will be derived by the city of Munich, much to the envy of other local authorities. The city would never otherwise have been able to modernise its infrastructure and transport system to so great an extent.

In this context too, of course, there has been an unparalleled boom. Munich people are moaning about the uncommonly hectic pace of life and are looking forward to post-Olympic peace and quiet.

A sudden end to local boom conditions may, however, result in crisis and crashes just like any other recession. This is the risk involved.

Rents and the price of building and land on which to build have been the chief victims. It is not merely a matter of comparing estate agents' advertisements before and afterwards, as it were. Munich people can see from the value of the money in their pockets that the Olympics are going to prove an expensive business for them too.

A few years ago Munich was a relatively inexpensive city in comparison with other parts of the country. Prices were low and wages too lagged behind the run of the mill in other principal cities.

But ever since the day, some five years ago, when the International Olympic Committee decided in Rome that the 1972 Olympics were to be held in Munich this state of affairs has changed with a vengeance.

Munich may still be a little behindhand as far as wages and salaries are concerned but creeping inflation has been getting on like a house on fire.

Local residents are now worried, with every good reason, that by next year Munich will not only have caught up with the rest of the country but taken the lead – as in Innsbruck, where the Winter Olympics of 1964 left prices on a par with the most expensive cities in the world.

Trade bodies have, of course, assured all and sundry that their members have not the slightest intention of increasing prices all along the line. They even propose to set up complaints centres where individuals who feel they have been sold down the river can lodge protests.

Munich people are far from reassured by undertakings to set up temporary consumer protection bureaus of this kind, Their problem is less the exorbitant price increase of a few outsiders than general and disproportionate price increases as a result of the unparalleled influx and representing a natural response on the part of the market mechanism.

A consumer bureau is unlikely to be able to cope with this trend, not even if it were to start work a year before the Olympics (and as it is the idea is to open up a mere week beforehand).

What would it have done about the recent decision by traders at the main railway station to charge twice the normal price for a box of matches? Matches are manufactured by a monopoly; what are consumers to do when a group of traders too enjoy and utilise a monopoly position?

Jan Coster

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 14 November 1971)

Government accepts responsibility for Olympics environs

The Bundestag and state assemblies all have special legal provisions to forestall incidents in the immediate vicinity of the parliamentary buildings. The Olympic facilities in Munich and Kiel are to be given similar legal status.

A Bill has been submitted to the Bundestag providing for a state ban on processions and public meetings within ... metres of Oberwiesenfeld, Munich, and Schilksee, Kiel.

The Social and Free Democratic parliamentary parties have already approved the three-paragraph Bill in its present form and in all probability the Christian Democratic Opposition will follow suit.

The Olympic organisation committee in Munich has been in favour of some such legislation for a good year. Last January the committee called on the state Ministry of the Interior to recommend the Cabinet in Bonn to introduce a Bill to keep the Olympic peace.

Parliamentarians in Bonn point out that the Bill is aimed at no one in particular. It is intended merely to ensure that the Munich Olympics run smoothly and without deliberate disturbances.

Friedel Schirmer, ex-decathlon specialist, notes in a press release published by the Social Democratic Party that "The Bill to keep the Olympic peace' complies with an obligation of the Olympic bodies of the Federal Republic to ensure 'that athletes and visitors to the 1972 Olympics in Munich and Kiel are able to participate undisturbed in the world's greatest sporting festival."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 November 1971)

Olympics roof, the world's largest and most expensive,nears completion

On 4 November the topping-out ceremony of the largest roof in the world, the marquee structure that will cover the main sports arenas at Oberwiesenfeld, Munich, was held under the aegis of the holding company responsible for Olympic construction work.

The greenery that is ceremonially placed on the pinnacle of the half-finished structure was lowered into position by helicopter.

The nineteen-acre marquee roof will top the main Olympic stadium, the baths, the sports hall and surroundings. Above the sports hall the web of hawsers already supports transparent acrylic glass.

In all the supporting structure consists of 292.5 miles of hawser, twelve pylons, three dozen smaller masts and any number of other supports.

DIE WELT

The marquee roof is scheduled for completion next May. Now only the wrestling hall remains to be topped out.

The holding company denied rumours that the roof will again prove more expensive than the latest estimate. Four years ago the original plans provided for expenditure in the region of eighteen million Marks.

By this summer the estimated final cost was to be 140 million and the latest rumours are that another 25 million Marks will yet be needed.

According to the holding company, however, this additional sum consists of complementary expenditure already provided for in the total estimated Olympic construction expenditure of 1,350 million Marks.

Meanwhile no one is too sure how long the hallmark of the Olympics is to remain in being The firms involved in carrying out the contract have guaranteed a lifespan of ten years.

"It could well be," architect Behnisch commented in a recent interview, "that the roof will collapse in its eleventh year."

There is next to no experience on which to go in estimating the useful life of the acrylic glass used. The most serious danger for synthetic materials of this kind is ultra-violet light, which could make them brittle and easily damaged.

(Die Welt, 5 November 1971)

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Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT £ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
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Haiti	G 0.65
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Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 6.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
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Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
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Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
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Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
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Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
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Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
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USA	$ 0.20
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